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pletely conceals the secondary image. I have no doubt that if I should look at Mars through an instrument powerful enough to show the single black lines, I should rediscover the twin line of each, that is, if I used the polarizing eye.

I presume others have noticed this power in themselves, or discovered it in other persons, but I have not happened to come across such. One can easily test his own eyes, by making a fine black dot on a piece of white paper and examining it with one eye at a time. If he possesses this power, he will see two dots pretty close together, one much darker than the other. Then let him revolve the paper; the paper will go around, but the dots will retain their relative position. If, for example, the secondary dot is to the right of the other, it will stay to the right, however much the paper is turned. It may be necessary to move the paper nearer to or farther from the eye, but if the double-refractive power is there, it will soon be found. C. B. WARRING.

Park Luzin, Aug. 29.

The Aurora of July 16.

THE various accounts of this aurora which have come to my notice contain no mention of a band or curtain formation. They all agree in describing the aurora as simply an arc of light, with well-marked streamers of more or less brilliant coloring. I append a description of an appearance, not already noted, which was observed by me in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

The day had been cool and fair, and after sunset only a few clouds could be seen in the north. About nine o'clock a faint auroral arc was visible, and later a brilliant white ray shot out from the north-west and extended beyond the zenith. Nothing more of note occurred for an hour. By this time the clouds had disappeared, with the exception of two small stratified bands, which hung low in the north. They were parallel with a narrow opening in line with the horizon. At 10.15 this space became brilliantly lighted, the color changing between green and pink. Then from the eastern edge of the space a brighter and intensely green light spread rapidly westward, and apparently descended from between the clouds, assuming the shape of a band in folds or waves like a banner in a breeze, as those who have seen this appearance in more northerly latitudes describe it. When the band became well defined, it grew stationary and the green light increased in intensity; and then occurred a magnificent electrical display. From the upper edge a bright pink light suffused downwards until it almost overspread the curtain, when it paused; and for a few seconds there was presented a pink banner, edged with a regular but narrow border of bright green, in stationary folds or waves. Yet there was no progressive wave-motion observed, as seems common to this phenomenon. The formation was repeated after a time, but very indistinctly. As nearly as could be estimated, the entire occurrence could not have lasted more than ten seconds.

W. M. STINE.

Athens, Ohio.

The Ancient Libyan Alphabet.

IN *Science*, Aug. 19, Dr. Brinton treats my equation of *F'Inagh* with *Phœnician* as "fanciful," and traverses my assertion that the stress falls on the root *fin*. The equation may be fanciful, but the assertion, stigmatized as "utterly incorrect," is absolutely true. Dr. Brinton says that the stress "falls on the last syllable, and not on the penult (see Hanoteau, 'Grammaire Tamachek,' p. 5)." From this the reader might suppose that the French scholar was on Dr. Brinton's side, and accented the word on the last syllable. Such is not the case. Hanoteau does not accent the word at all, makes no remark on its accentuation, and in his grammar nowhere refers to the question of accent. It is Barth, a supreme authority on a point of this nature, who always accents the word on the penult, as already stated by me. What Dr. Brinton appears to have mistaken for an accent in Hanoteau (p. 5) is not an accent, but a diacritical mark used by him to distinguish the "r grasse'yé" answering to the Arabic *ghain* from the soft *r* (*r'* and *r*), and in the same way to distinguish the deep gutteral *k* (*q*) answering to the Arabic *qof* from the ordinary *k* (*k'* and *k*). Hence he writes *tifinar'*, the mark falling, not on the final vowel *a*, but on the final consonant *r*, which he means to be pronounced

as with the Northumbrian *burr*, or like the Arabic *ghain* (*tifinagh*, as Barth always writes it, and always accenting the *i* of *fin*, thus, *tifinagh*).

It is strange that Dr. Brinton should have at all ventured to take up my reference to Hanoteau, for on the main issue Hanoteau is dead against him, writing that "le système d'écriture des Imouchar [Sahara Berbers] est analogue à celui des Arabes et des Hébreux" (p. 1). In other words, it is Semitic. But doubtless the passage has escaped Dr. Brinton's notice. As to Dr. Collignon's cock sure assertion that it is "antérieure à Carthage" and that "it is time to discard" the theory of its Punic origin, it will suffice to say that, if it comes to the *ipse dixit* argument, the name of Mommsen alone will outweigh fifty thousand Collignons.

Lastly, touching the squares and the rounds, otherwise a point of secondary importance, unless you have a theory to serve, my reference should rather have been to Hanoteau's "Grammaire Kabyle" than to his "Grammaire Tamachek." It is in the former work (p. 360) that is given the full table of the three variant Berber alphabets, with the following results: I. Five curves; six rectangular forms; two acute angles. II. Seven curves; five rectangles; two acutes. III. Six curves; five rectangles; three acutes.

And here the matter may rest, as Professor Newman needs no rehabilitation from me, and in any case cannot be held responsible for the incapacity of "French scholars" to assimilate his "phonetic system."

A. H. KEANE.
79 Broadhurst Gardens, South Hamstead, N.W., Sept. 7.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

Life Histories of North American Birds, with Special Reference to Their Breeding Habits and Eggs. By CHARLES BENDIRE. Washington, Government. 554 p. 4°. Ill.

The Humming Birds. By ROBERT RIDGWAY. Washington, Government. 131 p. 8°. Ill.

THE publications of the Smithsonian Institution and of its offspring, the U. S. National Museum and the Bureau of Ethnology, are becoming almost too numerous to be kept track of by any but the professional librarian. Ordinary readers have long since despaired of the task, and consider it as a matter of course that they will seldom or never hear of them all, to say nothing of the pleasure of seeing them. True, many of these publications are of such technical character that only specialists care for them, and these are supposed to be cognizant of the publications pertaining to their study. On the other hand, there are many papers published by the Institution of great general interest, and it frequently happens that these are largely inaccessible to the general public. Any retrospective view of the work of the Smithsonian from its inception deals almost exclusively with its publications. These beginning with meagre annual reports, containing administrative and financial statements, have increased so in numbers and variety that it requires a good-sized volume to catalogue them. It is the intention here to refer to them in only the most general way.

At the present time they may be grouped under three heads: 1. Those of the Smithsonian proper; 2. those of the U. S. National Museum; and 3, those of the Bureau of Ethnology. Under the first of these we have (a) annual reports; (b) miscellaneous collections; (c) contributions to knowledge. Under the second we have (a) annual reports; (b) proceedings; (c) bulletins; and (d) special bulletins. Under the third come (a) annual reports; (b) contributions to North American ethnology.

To still further complicate matters and bewilder the enquirer, we find that frequently there are several editions of these volumes, one always appearing in the guise of a congressional document, and another in the form designed for general distribution. Besides this, it has of late become the habit, perhaps from the necessities of the case, to issue, under a separate cover, papers which may appear in various annual reports or proceedings.

The first few annual reports of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian contain few or no papers of any great general interest. It was not many years, however, before these began to appear in an appendix to the administrative report. During the latter part of Professor Baird's administration a special feature